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By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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American
Journal of Philately.

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The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

—o—

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(*Continued from page 309.*)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP SYSTEM IN SWEDEN.
(Continued)

Attention was also called to the fact, that although correspondence within Sweden had very greatly increased after the introduction of uniform postage, so that while in 1858 only 5,700,000 so-called ordinary letters were forwarded through the post office department, the number forwarded through the department in 1882 had increased to 36,900,000, nevertheless interchange of letters in Sweden had not nearly reached the development to be found in other countries where the people were on an equal educational level with the people in our country. During 1881 when the number of letters and postal cards forwarded through the postal service averaged 8 for each inhabitant in Sweden the amount of such mail matter, during the same year, to each inhabitant of Denmark was 16, of France 17, of Germany 18, of Belgium and the Netherlands 19, of Switzerland 28 and of Great Britain 41. The figure for Norway was 7.9.

The present seemed to be a suitable time for accomplishing the change in the postal rate because the postal department had available reserve funds for its own use which at the close of 1884 could be estimated at 2,000,000 kroner.

The Riksdag approved of the proposition with the change, however, that three units of weight were fixed for local letters, or the same as had been applied to the ordinary letters, and that the postage for a local letter should be one half of the amount required for an ordinary letter of the same weight.

In addition a change was made in the registration fee. In 1866 this had been reduced from 35 to 24 öre and in 1870 to 18 öre because the largest number of registered letters, or such as required a single postage rate, could then be rated in decimal numbers. In order to make the registration fee conform to the decimal system, after the last named change in the ordinary letter postage took effect, it became necessary to choose between a fee of 15 and a fee of 20 öre. As it was estimated that under the conditions existing in 1882, the first mentioned fee would cause a decrease in income of the postal funds of about 54,000 kroner per year, and as the same reasons did not exist for lowering the registration fee as for reducing the ordinary postage, a registration fee of 20 öre was now provided for. The Riksdag of 1905 reduced this fee to 15 öre.

On account of the reduction of the postage rate thus decreed, it was estimated that the income of the Department of Posts for 1885 would fall below the estimated expenses for the same year to the amount of 303,000 kroner. Instead, the actual result of the postal business of 1885 was that the income exceeded the expenses by 260,579 kroner.

After the reduction in postage rates, the exchange of letters within Sweden increased so that in 1902 the number of letters and postal cards forwarded through the postal department amounted to 26 for each inhabitant. The corresponding number for the same year was in Norway 21, in Belgium 32, in Denmark 39, in France 26, in Germany 53, in the Netherlands 33, in Switzerland 66 and in Great Britain 72.

In 1891 it was decided to introduce three new postage stamp values of 1, 2 and 25 öre.

The postage stamps of 1 öre were produced because, when it was necessary to complete the postage on a newspaper wrapper franked with a 4 öre stamp, it proved inconvenient that no 1 öre stamps could be procured. Up to that time the public had to either try to remove the 4 öre stamp previously put on and replace it with a 5 öre postage stamp, or else, as the lowest stamp value to that date was 3 öre, pay the latter amount in order to complete a postage rate which did not call for more than an additional 1 öre.

As the lowest postage on certain kinds of unsealed mail matter had been fixed at 2 öre it was considered proper that stamps of a 2 öre value should be available, thereby removing any inconvenience of franking.

In order that the minimum fee for a domestic postal money order might be paid by a single postage stamp it was decided, in 1891, as related above, to introduce a postage stamp of the 25 öre value. Before the work on the plates for the 25 öre stamps had advanced so far that the printing could begin, conditions had already set in, which, in 1892, caused a reduction to 15 öre as the minimum fee for a domestic postal money order. The General Postal Directorate therefore considered it best to postpone the manufacture of 25 öre postage stamps, even after the change in the minimum fee for money orders, until there would be a demand for them.

The Directorate found that such a demand existed in 1896. The number of domestic postal money orders, for which the minium fee was then 25 öre, had increased considerably and besides a postage rate of 75 öre had been made necessary, on account of changes in the rates for domestic packages, requiring three postage stamps under the conditions then prevailing. To this was added the great number of postal money orders requiring more than 25 but not over 50 öre, the franking of which could conveniently be done with a postage stamp of the 25 öre value.

The Directorate thus made preparations for the issue of 25 öre postage stamps. Having been authorized to do so, the Directorate, at the same time, issued stamps of the 15 öre value with which the minimum fee in effect at that time, for domestic postal money orders, could be paid.

In order to facilitate the franking of certain domestic unsealed mail matter, as for instance, samples of merchandise, for which the minimum postage rate was 8 öre, as well as the great amount of printed matter, as price lists, etc., on which the postage was often the amount mentioned, it was decided, in 1902, to issue a postage stamp of the 8 ore value.

The most recent of the postage stamps of the Swedish postal department is the 5 kroner value, issued in 1903, and intended to make more convenient the franking of such matter, chiefly insured, as demands high postage.

In 1871 it was decided to introduce *stamped envelopes* which for several years previously had been in use in a majority of other countries. They were given a value equal to the single domestic letter postage, 12 öre, and from 1885 were changed, to conform with this, to 10 öre. In 1890 it was decided to introduce and furnish envelopes of 4 and 5 öre and in 1891 a 2 öre value, chiefly intended for the mailing of visiting cards, was added.

The issue of *postal cards* was decided upon in connection with the introduction of envelopes. As early as 1870 the General Postal Directorate reported to His Royal Majesty that, in foreign countries, a new kind of mail matter, so-called correspondence cards or postal cards, which were being very widely used, had been introduced. April 3rd, 1871, the Directorate made a formal request for their introduction into the Swedish postal service. The thought, the Directorate said, underlying the postal cards was that in a great many cases persons were prevented from availing themselves of the postal service for their communication because it often happened that, at the moment a letter was to be dispatched, letter paper and envelopes were not at hand. On many other occasions the question of a formal letter to be briefly worded, on account of the nature of its contents and the haste demanded, would cause hesitation.

The Directorate further stated that the postal cards should be mailed unsealed at the post offices or dropped in the letter boxes but should otherwise be treated as ordinary letters. Within the territory of North German Federation postal cards called for the same postage as

letters, but in England it had been reduced to ½ penny or one half of the ordinary postage. The Directorate considered that reasons were not lacking for the opinion that in the Swedish postal department the postage rate for the forwarding of postal cards could suitably be fixed at 10 öre, but as not only the co-operation of the Riksdag was required for the establishing of a different postage rate on mail matter so closely related to letters, but it also would be well to learn something of the extent of the use to which this means of communicating would be put in our country before a changed postage for this new mail matter should be discussed, it was proposed and decided to make the postal rate for postal cards the same as the ordinary letter postage, or 12 öre.

In 1872 it was decided to reduce this postage rate to 10 öre and at the same time it was decreed that the postage on local postal cards should be 6 öre and that postal cards with paid reply, of the values of 6x6 and 10x10 öre, should be issued.

In 1877 the postage on postal cards sent between inland offices was reduced to 6 öre and the change of 1884 in the postage rates caused the issue of postal cards of 5 and 5x5 öre.

In an international postal treaty ratified at Bern, Oct. 9, 1874, it was decreed that the postage on postal cards, exchanged between countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union, should be one half of the letter postage, consequently His Royal Majesty in a communication of May 21, 1875 ordered that the postage on postal cards, which were mailed at a Swedish post office in order to be forwarded to another country, member of the Postal Union, should be 10 öre or the same amount as for the domestic correspondence. On the strength of a regulation adopted by the Postal convention at Paris, 1878, it was decided in 1879 to introduce for the foreign correspondence a special postal card of 10 öre and a postal card of 15 öre value. Postal cards, of the type used for the domestic service up to 1877, should continue to be used for the foreign correspondence until the edition of such cards was exhausted.

After agreements had been entered into with a number of foreign postal departments, on account of the regulation by the convention referred to, postal cards with paid reply, for the foreign correspondence, of the values 10x10 and 15x15 öre were introduced in 1883.

Following the example of several foreign countries, of which the earliest were Belgium (1882), Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Austria and France, *letter cards* were introduced in 1889. These are a special kind of folded cards, gummed along the edges so that they need only to be moistened in order to completely close the letter card without the use of envelope or other kind of wrapper. On account of the edges being perforated the addressee is able to open the letter simply by tearing off the edges.

Letter cards are issued of the values of 5 and 10 öre, the former for local correspondence and the latter intended to be used for ordinary domestic correspondence and for communications to Norwayand Denmark. In its proposition for the introduction of the letter cards the General Postal Directorate proposed that when a sufficient demand existed, special letter cards of 20 öre value should be issued for correspondence to foreign countries other than Norway and Denmark.

Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. Howes.

[*Continued from page 332.*]

Persia (Continued.)





Upon the death of Nasr-ed-Din and the accession of his son Muzaffar-ed Din, there was no immediate change in the stamps. The set with the new ruler's portrait finally made its appearance in March, 1898, showing him in three-quarter face with the usual *kolah* and aigrette. Muzaffar-ed-Din, whose name means the "Conqueror of the Faith", was born at Teheran on March 25, 1853. He is the second son of the late Shah, the eldest not having been the son of a Kajar princess, to whom preference is usually given. For this reason, and perhaps other personal considerations, the eldest son, Mas'ud Mirza, was set aside and Muzaffar-ed-Din nominated by his father as *Valiahd* or Heir Apparent in 1858, with the recognition of Great Britain and Russia. Upon reaching age he was made Governor-General of the important province of Azerbaijan, which supplies the chief military forces of Persia. His rule in this district was very popular, and it was here that the death of his father found him on May 1, 1896. Much fear had been felt lest, when this event took place, the elder brother, known generally under his title of Zil-es-Sultan, should endeavor to seize the throne or else start a rebellion. Consequently when Nasr-ed-Din Shah fell, mortally wounded, by the assassin's bullet, as we have already narrated, the Sadr-Azem or Prime Minister ordered him taken to the carriage in waiting, propped up the corpse and drove beside it into Teheran, the guards surrounding the equipage as usual. As soon as he reached the Palace, he gave out that the Shah was merely wounded, sent for European doctors as a blind to the populace, and for the European Ministers who telegraphed to the Crown Prince at Tabriz, the capital of his province, and ordered the Consuls there, representing their respective countries, to recognize Muzaffar-ed-Din as the new Shah without delay. He was enthroned at Teheran on June 8, 1896.

Muzaffar-ed-Din is a tall, strongly built man and an ardent sportman; but he has not the presence of his father, lacking his haughty expression and keen eye. In early life he was an almost fanatical Mohammedan, but since becoming Shah he has shown great tolerance,

particularly in repressing an outbreak against the Christian Armenians in 1899. Upon his accession, he relieved his subjects by reducing the taxes on meat and bread, and also abolished the system of purchase of civil and military positions, proclaiming that public office should henceforth be awarded on merit alone. Of this change from his earlier character, the European influence, especially that of the French, under which he came in Teheran, was the main cause. He visited the Paris Exposition in 1900 and toured Europe, being entertained at nearly all the continental capitals, but did not go to England as the Court was in mourning. While driving from Paris to Sèvres, during this visit, he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of an Anarchist named Salson. In 1902 he again came to Europe, visiting Germany, England, France and Russia, while the Czar was once more honored by his presence in St. Petersburg in September, 1905.

Previous to the Russo-Japanese war Russia, was very active in attempting to exert her influence over the country, employing much the same tactics as were used in Manchuria. Russian consuls were appointed in nearly all the larger towns, railroad franchises were seized, extensive loans made to the Government, and Russian troops on the frontier largely increased. All this was naturally at the expense of British influence, which has been trying to protect Persia as one of the gateways to India, and especially to prevent Russia from getting a menacing foothold on the Persian Gulf. But the recent war and its results have laid a restraining hand on Russian activity for a while. The most startling development of the present reign, however, came in January, 1906, when it was announced that Persia was to have a Representative Assembly elected by the *mullahs* (priests), merchants and landowners, the Shah himself to be the President. This movement was started, not by rebels and visionary reformers, but by the high dignitaries of the church and the nobility, awakened by the progress of Japan. Their insistence upon a constitutional form of government to be granted by the Shah, has found a ready response from the people generally, and the Shah, having the experience of Russia before him, has granted it without going through the bloody formality of a revolution. To know what this means, one should realize that the power of the Shah is absolute and he reigns as the vice-regent of the Prophet, of whom he claims to be a descendant. A large part of the priesthood and the Saiyids, or acknowledged descendants of Mohammed, deny this, but it is as such that he claims implicit obedience and exacts it, so long as his rule and mandates do not conflict with the Koran and its interpretation by the priesthood. But the demands made upon the Shah by the reformers, who emphasized them by a "strike" of the priests and merchants, including such items as the following: "To change the autocratic kingdom of Persia into a constitutional monarchy in consideration of the fact that the people of Persia are sufficiently enlightened to have a voice in the administration of the affairs of their country, * * * The national constitution should be the supreme charter of the land, * * * The royal prerogatives of the Shah of Persia should be clearly prescribed and limited, and the affairs of the Persian Government should be managed by the national parliament, which will be called the House of Justice, * * * All Persians should enjoy perfect liberty of speech,

of life, of honor and property, * * * The Government of Persia should devise means for the public education of the children of the nation, and encourage by all means the young men of ability to get technical education for professional pursuits." In September of this year an imperial rescript was published fixing the membership of the new National Council at 156, with general elections every two years. All civil and constitutional laws are to originate in this assembly, and are to become operative when signed by the Shah. Though not popular government as we understand it, yet it is representative government, and is a tremendous advance for an Oriental despotism of hitherto unalterable form, with ages of precedent behind it.

Turning now to the stamps once more, let us look briefly at their inscriptions. Up to the 1881 issue there appeared only the numerals in European and Persian form, but since that issue all values have contained the French legend "POSTE PERSANE", or its plural form, and the Persian transcription. The latter is in the Persi-Arabic characters and reads from right to left. On some stamps it is more complex than on others, due to the fact that the vowels are written in by sundry lines and dashes, for the purpose of embellishment. Usually, in writing Persian, Arabic and other languages employing the Arabic characters, the vowels are not expressed unless particularly required because of pronunciation or ambiguity. The inscription, common to all stamps of regular issues from 1881 to date, with the exception of *kran* values of the 1903-4 head type, is *Posta Mamaliki Mahrusa'i Iran*, or "Post of the Persian Empire." On the *kran* values of the 1903-04 head type it is slightly different, reading *Posta Daulati 'Ulya'i Iran*, or "Post of the Exalted Kingdom of Persia." The type set provisionals of 1902 read simply *Posta Iran* or "Persian Post." The so-called error of the 5s. of 1882, called "type II" in the catalogue, lacks the lower of the three dots beneath the first letter of the Persian inscription (at the right end). This changes the word from *posta* to *yosta*, which is meaningless.

Practically all of the regular stamps issued since 1881 have also characters in each of the upper corners. These are the Persian numerals *written out* in the right corners with the monetary denomination in the left corners. The low values of 1889 have both together in the central oval of the stamp, while the 1891 issue has the same combination in the upper right and lower left corners of the *shahi* values and *vice-versa* for the *kran* values. The Persian numerals thus written out, including a few odd values of the provisionals which are not thus given, are as follows :—

1	yak	12	dwazdah
2	du	13	sezdah
3	sih	14	chahardah
4	chahar	16	shashdah
5	panj	20	bist
6	shash	25	bist u panj
7	haft	30	si
8	hasht	50	panjah
9	nuh	100	sad
10	dah	1000	hazar

The monetary donominations are transliterated as *shahi*, *gran*, *toman* and *dinar*. It will be noticed on the 1881-3 issues, however, that the French currency is translated into Persian currency in the corner circles. 5 *centimes* corresponds to 1 *shahi*, and so on to 50 *centimes* equalling 10 *shahi* (the Persian *numeral* will be found over the *denomination* in each case in the left circle); but the 1 *franc*, instead of being labelled 20 *shahis* or 1 *kran*, is valued at 1000 *dinars*, and the 5 *francs* at 5000 *dinars*. The 10 *franc* stamp, however, is labelled 1 *toman*. Persian accounts are kept in accordance with the following table :—

20 shahi — 1 kran
10 kran — 1 toman

The monetary unit is the *kran*, which is a silver coin. It is so called from the name of a cycle of thirty years, it being customary, when a prince has reigned this length of time, for him to issue a coin to commemorate the event. On July 9, 1877, the late Shah ascended his throne in state, in recognition of the completion of the cycle since his coronation, and new *krans* were minted in honor of the occasion. Being a silver coin its value has fluctuated ; in 1880, as we have seen by that issue of stamps, it was nominally equal to 1 *franc* or 20 cents American money, but it has gradually fallen until it is now only about 8 cents, or 60 *kran* to the pound sterling on London. For some time previous it remained at a little less than 10 cents or 50 *kran* to the pound. The silver *toman* is therefore worth but about 81 cents, but there are gold *tomans* which are worth $1.78. The *dinar* is a nominal unit which is the basis of account and is reckoned at 50 to the *shahi* or 1000 to the *kran*, as we have seen. It is not an actual coin, but corresponds in a way to the *mill* as reckoned in the American money table.

With regard to the present conduct of the Persian postal system an authority says : "The mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe *via* Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis, and a weekly service to India *via* Bushire (*Abushehr*) on the Persian Gulf. There are 106 post-offices in the administration. From 1898 until 1901 the post was held "in farm" by the Minister of Posts for from 6-700,000 krans ($60-70,-000) per year ; but in March, 1901, the farm system was abolished and in 1902 the Post Office was joined to the Customs Department, worked by Belgian officials.

(*To be continued.*)

Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons.

By Jules Bouvéz.

[*Continued from page 299.*]

On May 22, a little over two months after the Zurich stamps had been put into circulation, a proposition was made to the Grand Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, to follow the example set by the Canton of Zurich. This proposition was made by M. de Candolle and was thus stated: "that it was highly desirable that the franking of letters should be facilitated in the following two ways; 1st. By opening in the town of Geneva, one or two boxes in which prepaid letters might be deposited in the same way as at the Central Post Office. 2nd. In making, for the Cantonal Post, some ticket or stamp, such as were made in England for the General Post; this stamp to be sold for a single letter, and which, affixed to letters, was to take the place of the payment at the time of mailing.

On June 13, 1843, this proposition was made at a session of the Department of Finance and was adopted on June 19th following. On this date, the stamps to be used in the Canton of Geneva, were ordered at the Printing House of M. Schmid, in Geneva.



The designs for these stamps show a shield with the Arms of Geneva, surmounted by a scroll bearing the inscription "POST TENEBRAS LUX", and the sacred letters "J. H. S." surrounded by a halo. The eagle of the Coat of Arms is crowned. In the upper part are the words: "Poste de Genève" and in the lower, "Post Local"; to the left of the shield is the figure 5, denoting the value of the stamp, and to the right, the letter C (Centimes). In the Canton of Geneva, as we know, all computations were made in French francs or rappen.

A local stamp was to be used for the prepayment of local letters within the town, and two local stamps, printed side by side, and joined above and below by a single-lined frame bearing the words above: "10 Port Cantonal Cent." made a double local stamp which was to be used for the carriage of letters to all parts of the Canton.

This stamp, printed in black on wove paper, of a yellowish green color, measures in all, 31½x18 mm.; the left half measures 14½x13½ mm. and the right half, 15x15½ mm. It was issued on September 30, 1843, and was used until December 24, 1845; during this time, there were put into use 600 sheets of 100 stamps each, making in all 60,000 stamps.

There is but one known variation of this value and it is very rare. This is a double impression of the letters "J. H. S." within the rays above the coat of arms. This double impression having been made but once on each sheet, there could have been only 600 specimens in existence.

By a decree of March 14, 1845, the Grand Council of the Republic reduced the postal tariff as follows :

1st) A uniform postage rate for the whole Canton : 5 centimes per letter not weighing more than an ounce (27 grs. 8/10); 10 centimes for letters weighing from 1 to 3 ounces; 15 centimes for each additional ounce.

2nd) For foreign letters delivered outside of Geneva and Caronge, 5 centimes.

After this decree, the Finance Department had some new 5 centimes stamps made ; beginning April 1st, these were sold to the public at the price of 80 centimes for 50 copies, thus costing 4 centimes per stamp.

This stamp was lithographed in black on yellow-green paper and measured 16½x19½ mm. The design is the same as that of the preceding stamps and differs from it only in that the inscription "PORT CANTONAL" is below, and the eagle is not crowned. Besides, the letter "J" in the halo above the shield becomes an "I". There were 1300 sheets (130,000 stamps) of these made at the printing house of Schmid.

Towards the close of 1846, a new plate for the printing of these stamps were made. Of this issue, those which appeared on January 27, 1848, differ from the preceding ones, for the eagle is larger and its wing touches the edge of the escutcheon. Like the others, it is lithographed in black on a green-yellow paper, and measures also 16½x19½ mm. Of this stamp, described as the "Great Eagle," 90,000 copies were issued ; it is found in three types and in two shades—yellow-green and dark green.

According to Moëns, the differences which constitute the three types should be looked for in the scroll or ribbon on which is the word "TENEBRAS". In the first type, one very thin line starts from the left frame and is drawn out to the upper part of the "T" of "TENEBRAS". The second type resembles the first type, with this difference—that the line is drawn only to the base of the "T" and does not pass beyond the edge of the scroll. In the third type, there is a flaw in the line and therefore there is a white space in the left part of the scroll.

It is admitted that in the 1st and 2nd types, the letters above the "TENEBRAS" are a repetition of the "I. S. H." It appears that these letters were imperfectly effaced on the first plate and then replaced by smaller ones.

There is another way to distinguish the three types of this issue. It is by carefully examining the three letters mentioned above. In the 1st type, there are some perfect vertical lines before and after the letter "I". The 2nd type shows a broken vertical line or bar before "I" and some lines on each of the letters "H." and "S." In the 3rd type, there is only a slight, almost imperceptible line after the letter "S".

On the 27th of February, 1846, the Post Office of Geneva issued envelopes stamped with the crowned eagle. These were of 3 different

sizes, viz: 1st 140x110 mm. 2nd 140x75 mm. 3rd 140x50 mm. The stamp was in the upper right corner of the envelope, printed in bright green on white and on yellow-white paper.

These envelopes, of which 70,000 were issued, were very little used; a large number remaining in stock after the 3rd year of their issue, the administration decided to change them into stamps. The envelopes, therefore, were cut away all around the stamps and these were sold to the public for 4 centimes each, instead of the 5 centimes which the envelopes entire had cost. These cut stamps, with which a large number of letters were prepaid, form a special type of which there are 3 shade varieties; green, green-blue and green-yellow; these are much sought after by collectors who specialize.

Like the Zurich stamps, those of Geneva have been counterfeited and many of them are not easy to detect, even when they bear the cancellation, for this, also, has been counterfeited and quite accurately imitated.

In order to recognize the counterfeits from the genuine stamps, it is necessary, in the first place, to measure them. The counterfeits do not measure the same as the real ones. The measurements of the genuine stamps have been here given with each issue described in order that they may be more easily recognized.

The cancellations, also, which are of several kinds, can be used as a guide, for the counterfeiters could not always reproduce these exactly.

A third way of detecting counterfeits, and one which seems to be the most practical, is in examining the designs, also the numerals and the various printed letters. For example, there are counterfeits of 5c black on yellow-green, or the letter "V" of "GENEVA" is too thick, or the figure "5" has not the slightly elongated form seen in the real stamp; others where the ends of the scroll are too long and in which the word "TENEBRAS" is badly formed; where the claw and toes of the eagle are too small; in which the beak of the eagle is slanting, instead of horizontal; and lastly, others in which the eagle is misshapen and in which the dots in the left part of the escutcheon and which surround the eagle, are not placed symetrically in the lozenge.

(To be continued.)

Some Official Imitations.

By FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

INDIA.



The 2 annas official stamp of 1866, as well as the 2, 4 and 8 annas of 1867, were officially imitated about 1870, original revenue stamps being used but the surcharge being re-set. The imitation of the first type of the 2 annas has the surcharge "SERVICE" in sans serif letters 2½ mm. high, the original surcharge being in Roman letters 2¾ mm. high. The words "TWO ANNAS" also measure 18 mm. long, instead of 20 mm. The lines at the top and bottom of the original stamps, which were printed to indicate where the dots of the original revenue design were to be cut off, are missing in the imitations. On the three values of the 1867 issue the surcharged words "SERVICE" and "POSTAGE" both differ from the originals. On the 2 annas both words are in sans serif capitals 2¼ mm. high, instead of Roman capitals 2½ mm. high. On the 4 annas the word "SERVICE" is 16½ mm. long, instead of 20¼ mm., and the word "POSTAGE" 18 mm. long, instead of 22 mm. The letters also are only 2¼ mm. high, instead of 3 mm., as on the originals. On the 8 annas "SERVICE" is 20½ mm. long, instead of 20 mm., and "POSTAGE" is 23 mm. long, instad of 22 mm., the height of the letters being the same as originally. The surcharge on the issue of 1867 was also printed in a light yellow-green as well as in black. The shades of the three revenues used for making the imitations of the 1867 issue also differ somewhat from the originals, being brighter.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.



The issues of Jammu of 1869-76 were officially imitated in 1890, according to Mr. Bacon. All these imitations were printed from new dies, differing from the originals in the inscriptions. The list of the colors and papers is as follows:

(a) On grayish native made paper.

½a,—orange, vermilion, carmine-red, black, dull blue.
1a,—orange, purple, black, blue, green.
4a,—black, red, green, purple.

(b) On ordinary white laid paper.

½a,—red, orange, yellow, purple.
1a,—orange-red.
4a,—red.

(c) On thin white wove paper.

½a,—vermilion, blue, green, black, orange-yellow.
1a,—red, blue, green, yellow, black, purple.
4a,—black, blue, green, yellow.
1a (second imitation),—red, yellow.

(d) On thin yellowish-wove paper.

1a (second imitation),—yellow.

At the same time as the Jammu, above referred to, appeared, reprints of the 4a and 8a values of the Kashmir 1866 issue were made.





These imitations were also printed from new dies, which differ from the originals in having no dots in the spandrels and also in having a frame consisting of two thin outer lines, instead of one thick one. These official imitations are as follows:

(a) On grayish native made paper.

4a,—black, blue, red, orange.
8a,—black, orange.

(b) On thin white wove paper.

4a,—green.
8a,—deep black, red.

(c) On white laid paper.

4a,—orange-red, yellow, purple.

NABHA.

Official imitotions of the surcharge of 1894 for regular use, also of the Service stamps, have been made. On the imitations the words "NABHA" and "STATE" measure 9¼ mm. in length and on the originals they measure 11 mm. and 10 mm. respectively. All six values of the 1885 set were imitated and all three values of the Officials, the list being as follows:

½a	green,	black surcharge.
1a	purple-brown	" "
2a	blue	" "
4a	green	" "
8a	mauve	" "
1r	gray	" "

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

½a	green,	black surcharge.
1a	purple-brown	" "
2a	blue	" "

SIRMOOR.



The ½a green and blue stamps of 1879 were officially imitated in 1892 to supply a demand from collectors for old issues. The officials evidently had none of the original stamps to copy, so took an illustration from a stamp catalogue and copied not only the picture of the stamp but the illustration of the perforations around it. This printed picture of the perforation line, of course, readily betrays the imitation, as well as the fact that the letters of the inscription differ considerably. These imitations were printed in pale yellow-green, blue-green and ultramarine on stout white wove paper, instead of laid, as in the originals. The perforation measures the same. These stamps were sold by the authorities either unused or cancelled to order, as desired.

SORUTH.



Official imitations of the 1a and 4a of the 1864-78 issue were made in 1890 on papers of various colors. The sheets of the original stamps contain 20 varieties, while the imitations include only 16. A full list of these colors and papers, also of similar imitations which were printed in 1861, will be found in Mr. Bacon's work on reprints, but they are not of enough interest to the average collector to include here.

(To be continued.)

Here and There.

Bogus stamps from Bateke, which is said to be part of French Congo, have appeared in Europe. It is not likely that any reputable American dealer will be taken in by these things, which are said to have been manufactured in Portugal.

The maintenance in Turkey, by most European nations, of post offices of their own, is due to a somewhat natural distrust of the Turkish post office system. At various times the Porte has made efforts to abolish the foreign offices, but without success, and the arrangement has now obtained for over half a century.

The extent to which specializing is carried, on the other side of the Atlantic, is well illustrated by the following account, taken from a contemporary, of the collection of Alsace and Lorraine, which won a medal at the recent Milan Philatelic Exhibition. The stamps of this country, as our readers doubtless know, include fourteen main varieties, according to the Scott Standard Catalogue.

"In Division B, M. Ferréol Welter was awarded a gold medal for his matchless collection of the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine. An idea of the magnitude and importance of this collection may be gathered from the fact that there are no less than fifteen volumes, containing nearly eleven thousand specimens, unused, used on original letters, and on postal cards. The obliterations, which in this 'country' have a special historical interest, were classified in the following order: 1, French; 2, Provisional; 3, Permanent; 4, Military Posts; and 5, *cachets* of free military postage. Beyond this there were shown a large number of curiosities—many of great scarcity and interest, and a special volume devoted to articles, works, and decrees relating to the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine."

A forecast of stamp prices, appearing in a recent number of an English stamp paper "by an expert," may be of interest to our readers, and we quote some paragraphs referring to North American issues:

"I cannot do better than start with Newfoundland. In the eyes of the average collector I shall probably be regarded as a bit off the track if I select the stamps of this remainder-ridden country for a rise. I am quite well aware of the overburden of remainders. Every one knows that of the issues from 1861 to 1887 there were formerly considerable remainders held by the Government. For years dealers have been drawing upon that stock, but at last it has been absorbed, and even dealers' stocks are now getting low. Owing to the beauty and picturesqueness of these stamps the demand has been abnormal. Hence it does not require any undue stretch of the imagination to realize the fact that with an admittedly active and continuing demand, and a drying-up of the source of supply, the prices of these issues must rise in the near, if not immediate, future.

"For Canadians from 1859, when the cents issue came in, to 1897, there is an active demand and, to my knowledge, dealers have considerable difficulty in replenishing their stocks to sell at the present prices.

"Jamaica is a little country on which I am very sweet. It is a sound little country right through. The first issue, watermarked pine-apple, wants searching for, and used copies sell readily at catalogue prices. As for fine unused, do you ever come across any mint copies, dear friends? If so, you may count yourselves amongst the fortunate few."

Review.

"The Work of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., L't'd., as Manufacturers of Stamps" is the title of a book which has just found its way to us all the way from India. Mr. E. W. Wetherell is the author and the matter is a re-issue of the notes which have appeared from time to time in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The contents are divided into four groups: First, covering the De la Rue plates and printings; second, printings made by the firm from plates manufactured by other firms; printings made locally from plates manufactured by the firm; and stamps printed for countries which are not in the British Empire. The fact that the stamp issues made by this concern cover a period of about fifty years gives an idea of the amount of labor that the author has put into his lists. (Higgenbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras, India.)

Most of the catalogues in foreign languages for the present season are now out and have found their way to us. Herr Kohl's now appears in two editions, the smaller, which we have received, being designated as a "Reform Catalog," greatly simplified by the exclusion of minor varieties and notes. Yvert & Tellier's book, as usual, is particularly valuable for its information on France and colonies, other countries being less completely treated. The old German stand-by, Senf, is also with us, up to its usual high standard as a general catalogue.



CANAL ZONE.—We have received sheets of the 5c blue and 10c yellow, which are apparently different printings from any previously recorded, but the differences are too small to afford them recognition as major varieties.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received copies of the postage due, 1c on 10c and 2c on 5c, with inverted surcharges, also the 1c on 10c with double surcharge.

A correspondent of *Mekeel's Stamp News* submits the following list of uncatalogued errors, etc., which will be of interest:

2c on 1 peso (our No. 136), surcharge inverted.
10c on 50c (our No. 139), surcharge inverted.
2c on 20c (our No. 150), surcharge inverted.
5c on 20c (our No. 151), surcharge inverted.
10c (our No. 144), surcharge inverted.
1c on 2c due, black surcharge.
1c on 2c due, red surcharge, "Centavos" missing.
1c on 2c due, red surcharge, pair, one showing "C" of "Centavos" missing.
2c on 2c due, (our No. 147), surcharge misplaced, final "A" of "Dominicana" missing.
1c on 2c due, surcharge misplaced, "1" at top.
1c on 2c due, surcharge misplaced, "1" at bottom.
2c on 2c due (our No. 147), surcharge misplaced, "Republica-Dominicana" at bottom.
2c on 2c, pair, right hand stamp lacks final "A" of "Dominicana".
2c on 2c due, pair, left hand stamp, lacks "Centavos".
2c on 2c due, surcharge sideways, misplaced.
2c on 2c due, surcharge inverted and misplaced.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

HONDURAS.—We have received from Honduras an offer from a gentleman who states that he has the low values of the 1892 issue on hand, which he can have cancelled on illustrated postal cards, "postally used."

We supposed that the 1892 issue of stamps was no longer good for postage and do not understand how any cancellation applied now can indicate actual postal use. We mention this fact in case these post cards should come on the market from other sources, as we certainly decline to handle them ourselves.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. D. T. Eaton has shown us the 3c gray-violet of 1905 (our type A18), surcharged "B—DPTO. ZELAYA". The type of the last two words is much smaller than in previous surcharges.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

SALVADOR.—The New England Stamp Co. inform us that they have seen a block of four of the 1898 3c emerald-green, our No. 179, imperforate horizontally.



AUSTRIA.—We have received a new value with the colored numerals.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5h green

BOSNIA.—We have received the complete new Jubilee set. The stamps are large and in a way attractive, most of them showing various views of Bosnian scenery. We shall illustrate them next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

1h black
2h violet
3h olive
5h dark green
6h bistre-brown
10h carmine
20h olive-brown
25h dull blue
30h yellow-green
35h grayish green
40h orange vermilion
45h brown red
50h red violet
1k maroon
2k olive-green
5k blue

BRAZIL.—We have received a new 10 reis stamp of very neat design, the size of the current United States stamps, and bearing the portrait of Aristides Lobo. It is the work of the American Bank Note Co. We learn of additional values from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, and also of new postage due and official stamps.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

10r slate
20r violet
50r green
100r rose
200r blue
300r gray
400r olive
700r brown-orange

Official stamps.

10r orange & green
300r orange & green

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated?

10r slate
50r green
100r rose
200r blue
300r gray
400r olive
700r brown-orange

CANAL ZONE.—We have received the new 2c red and black with the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge reading down, instead of up.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

Surcharge reading down, on Panama stamp.

2c red & black

CYPRUS.—We have received a "specimen" of the new 10 paras.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

10pa orange and green

EGYPT.—We have received a new 4 mil stamp of a type very similar to the old 5 mil.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

4 mil brown-red

FRANCE.—We have received the 10c without ground below the sower. This stamp is the same which was placed on sale for a few hours one day last snmmer, except that the design has been retouched, broad lines of shading having been added at the back of the figure, below the right arm and below the bag. This shading shows plainly only in good impressions. We understand that a good supply of the stamps without retouching is available, that variety having been placed on sale again.

We have received two new values of the current set, the 35c of the small design (our type A20) and the 45c in the long design (our type A18).

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

10c red, without ground, re-engraved

35c dull violet

45c dark green and ultramarine

FRANCE.—Offices in China.—We have received a new value, with the usual surcharge CHINE and the value in Chinese characters below, on the current Indo-China.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

20c red on green

ITALY.—We have received the 5c and 10c of new design, showing the King's profile facing to the left.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

5c blue green

10c red

NETHERLANDS.—The New England Stamp Co. has sent us the new 6½c on 20c postage due stamp.

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 12½.

Surcharge in red.

6½c on 20c ultramarine, type I.

PANAMA. — We have received various values of the new set in addition to the 1c already listed and note that the values are expressed on a gold basis. Our correspondents have sent us no 2c, from which we presume that the 2c is for use with the surcharge in the Canal Zone only, and that the new 2½c gold Panama takes the place of the old 5c silver. The new ½c stamp is about "giddiest" new issue we have seen for a long time, reproducing the flag of Panama in red, white and blue, with a green wreath thrown in for good measure, and the whole surrounded by a border of bright orange. The 2½c bears the arms of Panama and the other values portraits. We shall illustrate the set later.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

½c orange, red, blue and green

2½c red-orange

5c blue and black

8c purple and black

25c brown and black

50c black

PARAGUAY.—We have received several changes in color in this country, the old designs, with date 1904 (our types A35 and O17), still being used.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

5c yellow
20c purple
30c greenish blue

Official stamps.

Perforated 11½x12.

1c olive
2c gray-green

ROUMANIA. — Two regular bicolored, new sets within a year, not to mention the three sets of charity labels, have not been enough for this country, and now still another set has made its appearance, this time to commemorate an exposition. Our first information was that these were not postage stamps, but were simply Fair labels, such as have been issued to advertise other enterprises of the same sort. It now appears that the stamps were available for postage, although, as we understand it, in Roumania only, and that they were on sale only for three days. Whether these deserve to be classed as a regular issue of legitimate postage stamps is still a question with us, but as they were sold at face value we suppose we shall have to catalogue them. The stamps themselves are very large affairs, 1x1¾ inches, and are printed in two colors. The center design of several of the values appears to be a half-tone from a photograph, which is, we believe, something of a novelty in stamp manufacture. Some of the sets we have seen bear the surcharge "S. E.", initials, we understand, for "Servicial Expositien" and indicating that the stamps so surcharged were sold at the exposition. This surcharge, we presume, makes a distinct set for collectors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

5b yellow-green and black
10b carmine and black
15b lilac and black
25b blue and black
30b red and brown
40b green and brown
50b brown-orange and black
75b light brown and dark brown
1L 50b red-lilac and brown
2L 50b light yellow and brown
3L brown-orange and brown

SWITZERLAND. — We have received the 5c with Greek Cross watermark, and learn from the *Bulletin Mensuel* that the 10c has also appeared on the same paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Greek Cross.

Perforated 11½.

5c green
10c rose

TRINIDAD.—We have received the 2½p on multiple paper and notice that other values are chronicled by various contemporaries.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1p rose
2½p ultramarine
1sh lilac on yellow

VICTORIA.—We have received the 5 penny with watermark Crown and A. From a contemporary we learn that this exists in various perforations.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and A.

Perforated 11, 12x12½, 12½.

5p chocolate

The Collectors Club.

Minutes Annual Meeting.

Oct. 10th, 1906.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at the club house October 10th in pursuance to the constitution.

Meeting called to order by the President, Mr. John N. Luff.

Moved, seconded and carried that the roll-call be dispensed with.

On motion, the reading of minutes of annual meeting of 1905 was dispensed with.

The annual reports of the following officers and commitees were read and received:

President, Treasurer, Secretary, Executive Committee, House Committee, Library Committee and Auditing Committee.

The election of governors being in order, Messrs. Rich and Scott were appointed tellers.

Mr. Francis H. Warland was elected to hold office until October, 1907, and Messrs. P. J. Bruner, John A. Klemann and Louis McDonald to hold office until October, 1909. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9.15 P. M. J. C. Morgenthau, *Sec'y.*

President's Address.

Gentlemen:—It is customary at this meeting, when the various officers of the Club are making their annual reports, for the President to address a few remarks to the members.

I regret that I have nothing of very great interest to bring before you. The past year has not been an eventful one in our history. I wish I could say that we have made great advances in membership and in activity, but I can only say that we have held our own. A few old members have dropped out and a few new ones have come in, but there have been no great changes.

Within the past few months we have lost one member of the Board of Governors through the death of our Vice-President, Mr. B. Von Hodenberg, who was a genial friend and good Philatelist and a faithful officer of the Club. We can say with all sincerity that his loss will be felt.

The leading philatelic event of the year was the International Exhibition held in London last May. Though taking place in another country, it was, none the less, an affair of importance and interest to us and to all collectors, since it not only aroused the enthusiasm of those who were fortunate enough to attend it, but it also awakened fresh interest in those who read of it and stirred them to new efforts. It also attracted the attention of non-collectors through the notices in the public press. I need not say to you that any gain of popular interest is always an advantage to us. The Exhibition naturally contained some collections of very large value and many which showed that much time and effort had been expended in getting them. But the most noticeable feature of the Exhibition was the manner in which many of the collections were arranged and annotated, so that even those who were not familiar with the subject could readily understand the display, and gain the full benefit of the owners' study and research. I cannot too

highly commend to you and to all philatelists the merit of so arranging your collections that they may be intelligible and entertaining even to those who are not acquainted with stamps.

I desire to call to the attention of all our members, both those who are present here and those who may later read these remarks, the fact that it is the duty of each and every one of us to take an active interest in the affairs of the Club and a personal part in all things which concern it. It is not sufficient that we are running along comfortably and quietly. Our future success requires activity and a lively interest on the part of every one.

The 139th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club rooms, Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, 1906.

Present, Messrs. Luff, Klemann, Morgenthau, Perrin and Warland.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30, Mr. Luff in the chair, Mr. Morgenthau acting as Secretary.

Mr. John N. Luff was elected President; Mr. John A. Klemann, Sec'y. and Treas., and the following committees were appointed by the President for the ensuing year:

Executive; J. C. Morgenthau, Chairman; J. O. Hobby, Jos. H. Rich. *House;* F. H. Warland, Chairman; Albert Perrin, Jos. H. Rich, G. E. Jones, G. R. Tuttle. *Amusement and Exhibition;* P. F. Bruner, Chairman; E. A. Funke, John D. Miner, P. G. Doane, Julius Herzog. *Auditing;* W. W. Dewing, Chairman; W. S. Scott, Henry Clotz. *Membership;* Albert Perrin, Chairman; H. E. Robinson, W. F. Gregory, A. Krassa, E. B. Power. *Biography;* John W. Scott, Chairman; Chas. Gregory, Louis McDonald. *Literary;* Jos. H. Rich: Chairman; H. E. Deats, M. H. Lombard, E. M. Carpenter, I. A. Mekeel.

The 140th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club House, Nov. 12th at 8.30 P. M.

Present: Messrs. Luff, Klemann, Morgenthau, Funke and Perrin.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

The resignation of Mr. Frank Koenig was accepted as of Sept. 30th with regret.

Mr. Edward Goldschmidt, Dr. John B. Newton and Mr. Louis M. Mien were elected members.

Treasurer's report showing balance of $346.26 on hand Nov. 12th was read and accepted. JOHN A. KLEMANN, *Secy. and Treas.*

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7th, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 18, A. P. A., Philadelphia Philatelic Society, was held on the evening of the above date at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; President Haseltine in the chair.

Treasurer's report showed balance of $9.27 on hand. Sales Manager reported sales of $9.27 from last months's A. P. A. Circuit.

On motion of Mr. Steinmetz a resolution was carrried instructing

the Secretary to enter in a book for use of the members a list of stamps, which were hard to obtain yet were catalogued at reasonable prices. The desired information was to be furnished by the members themselves, from time to time, based upon their observations in collecting.

The Exhibition of Twenty stamps, one each from Twenty Countries, was won by E. A. Fleisher, Vice-President of the Society. The twenty stamps exhibited by Mr. Fleisher were all unused, cataloguing upwards of five hundred dollars, and embraced some of the scarcest high values of British Colonial stamps of late issues bearing the single C. A. watermark.

F. HAHMAN, *Secretary.*

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President.* C. C. GETHIG, *Vice-President.*
H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 7th, 1906.

The 12th regular meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. President Nast in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. There were fourteen members and three visitors present. Communications were read from President Stone and other members of the A. P. A.

A communication from President Stone was also read announcing the appointment of the Committee on Arrangements for A. P. A. Convention in 1907, as follows: C. A. Nast, Chairman, H. A. Davis, W. G. Swart, O. K. Carstarphen and Walter Clark Bellows.

President Nast appointed a Local Committee of the Club, which, with those of the National Committee named above and F. E. McCabe and C. G. Gething should constitute the Local Convention Committee.

The President called for nominations for officers to serve the Club during 1907 to be elected at the annual meeting December 5th.

Mr. Nast called attention to the fact that all the officers of the Club should be present with their annual report at the December meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a list of the nominations made, and a copy be sent to each member with the call for the annual meeting in December.

Mr. Nast described a new proprietary which was found reposing in the collection of Mr. Carstarphen. Mr. Carstarphen does not remember when or how he obtained it. Size 12x29 mm. Thin white paper, printed in black. The words "U. S. Internal Revenue" and "Proprietary" in two arched lines in the centre of the stamp. A large numeral "1" in each upper corner, and "one cent" in a single line at the bottom.

Ulysses G. Worrilow, Captain 29th Inf U. S. A., stationed at our local Ft. Logan, was elected to membership.

Meeting adjourned 10.00 p. m.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

